

tax-one to help pay off the debt incurred in the Revolutionary war, and again to aid in defraying the expenses of the war of 1812. Whatever objection there may be to direct taxation, it seems proper that the expenses of this war should be met by an assessment upon property in some shape, and not by heavy duties upon the necessities of life, which are used by rich and poor alike. Such duties and taxes fall oppressively and unjustly upon the families of those who have gone into the field to fight the battles of their country, and who, for the most part, have either little or no property.

The World favors the creation by loan of a funded debt of three hundred and fifty millions. The largest national debt we have yet had was in 1816, when it reached one hundred and twenty millions. But the World thinks that its available resources are ten times greater now, than they were then. Now, let these resources be looked to, and let the means used for meeting the expenses of the war be as light as possible upon those who have or may risk their lives in the army or navy. As the people have nobly responded to the call of the country for men, so they will cheerfully respond to the call for money, for the purpose of crushing out rebellion and saving the Union.

The Great Object before the People.

It is no time now to agitate changes in our form of government. Whether our State and Federal system, as left us by our fathers, is the best that could have been devised, or whether it is suited to our present growth and condition, is not, and should not be made, a question before the people. When the war is over, and the country again rejoices in the beams of peace, these questions may be properly discussed, and referred to the popular decision. But now there is one single prominent object before the loyal people of the United States, in which their attention and efforts are, and should be kept concentrated, and that is, the preservation of our Federal and State system in its unity and diversity, and in its entire territorial extent from the Gulf to the Lakes, and from Ocean to Ocean. Whether this or that local institution is destined to be established or to fall; whether this or that party is to be elevated or depressed, or what forms of government are to replace old and decayed systems-these are matters with which we have no present concern. Our sole business now is to see to it that our Union Constitution as it was under George Washington's Administration, and as it is under Abraham Lincoln's, shall be acknowledged, not only in theory, but in fact, the supreme law of the land in every State and Territory, and that the State Governments as they are, or were six months ago, shall move in harmony in their appropriate spheres. We can no more dispense with our Union Constitution than we can spare the sun in heaven, and no more afford to lose a State than a planet in the solar system.

The feelings and passions of the loyal people in the United States are aroused and concentrated, like the rays of light and heat in the focus of a burning lens, upon a single point-the preservation of the Union as it is, or as it existed on the day that Abraham Lincoln was elected President. The people are and will remain united on this point and for this object, and for no other. He who seeks to distract their attention or divert it from this great and noble end, by raising issues and questions about the propriety of permitting certain established State institutions to continue, or about the reconstruction of a new Union or Republic upon a new basis, is an enemy to his country, and is weakening the hands and counteracting the efforts of those who are laboring and fighting for the maintenance of the Union in its integrity.

The people will rebuke all secret as well as open disunionists. At present, they want no change in, or reconstruction of, our form of government, but are determined that it shall be respected and maintained. This is the fact that has gone forth. It is the decree of the American people. Let disunionists of all grades and of all sections take warning.

Army Contracts-Fraud in Clothing in New York.

Never, in the history of any government, have a people been so unmercifully scolded and evaded, as have the people of the United States since the commencement of this war. The press of the country is literally loaded down with exposures of the most high-handed villanies ever perpetrated. This is especially so in the great State of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. It cannot be possible that these infamous outrages can be carried on as they are, without the connivance of those who have the contracts to let on the part of the States and General Government.

While the utmost liberality has been exercised by the people for the support of the soldiers, by the appropriation of immense sums of money from the hard earned taxes of the people, it is palpable that it has been divided, in about equal proportions, between the support of the soldiers, and the pet contractors, the contractors often getting the larger share, unless, indeed, those who give the contracts get their proportion of the profit.

In addition to what we publish in another place from the Cincinnati Commercial, we copy the following from the Buffalo Courier, as to what is going on in New York:

Probably the most flagrant and extensive fraud that has yet come to our knowledge is that involved in the clothing contract awarded to Brooks & Co. This was one of those compound rascalies in which the Government, or the people rather, were outrageously cheated on the one hand, and the poor soldiers on the other. The price for which the contractors agreed to furnish the uniforms was afforded a liberal profit on the article called for in the advertisement. Nineteen dollars and fifty cents was a high price for a uniform such as the honest men in the Military Department sought to procure. We have already described the character and cost of the fabric which was used for the advertisement. The "boddy" estimate, which will not endure a hearty shake without falling to pieces. Who is responsible for this outrage we do not undertake to say, but that collusion and bribery formed an element of the transaction is beyond question. The contractor who accepted the specifications of the worthless shoddy materials, had been in a conspiracy with the contractor, or they were the biggest dunces that were ever humbugged by a rascal.

This contract was for 12,000 uniforms, and the profit on it must exceed \$100,000. It provided the \$84,000 still held back in paid over, in great not likely to happen, since Lieut. Gov. Campbell and State Engineer Richmond have been appointed to investigate the affair.

Another clothing contract, or series of contracts, for the clamor of the hungry applicants were so important that the Board were constrained to split the big job up into small half dozen. Little money was awarded on different principles, and while the people have been divided out of a handsome sum of money, say \$20,000, to reward partisan claims, the soldiers will be fairly starved.

The Board invited proposals for 15,000 uniforms, requiring the bidders to furnish samples of the materials which they intended to use in making them. A list of number of bids was made, that of Ames & Co., a well-known clothing house in New York, being the lowest. The bid was sixteen

dollars, and the others ranged from sixteen and a half to nineteen dollars and fifty cents. It may be that this was the course of the Board, in opening the proposals. They divided the job into several parcels, giving a score or two of parishes a share in the profits, agreeing to furnish dollars for each uniform, thus burdening the people with \$300,000, simply for that purpose. Ames & Co., who agreed to furnish all the clothing required, at sixteen dollars per man, were awarded the making of 9,500 uniforms at sixteen dollars each.

It appears that Col. Wallace's Indianians gave the Virginians another "scare," at Romney yesterday. He marched upon them, and they instantly took to their heels, leaving their camp equipage and stores in the hands of the Hoogers. While we rejoice at the success of the Indiana troops, we are indignant that the infernal miserable management of troops in this State has kept the Ohio lads in camp. Just here, we may remark that we heard yesterday, from a gentleman who indicated that his authority was good, that Gen. McClellan said he was afraid he would be compelled to do without the assistance of the Ohio troops. Let there be no more of this.

Will some one at headquarters inform the public what this means? Gen. McClellan intends not to use the Ohio troops, the people would like to know why. Should the Ohio troops be set aside because of the bungling management of the State officials? We think not.

Holmes County.

The Democrats of this gallant Democratic county have nominated the following ticket:

Representative-D. S. Uhl.

Sheriff-J. S. Nelson.

Auditor-John Whitman.

Prosecuting Attorney-L. R. Critchfield.

Treasurer-Thos. B. Raiff.

The Wayne county Democrat says:

The ticket nominated is composed of excellent men-reliable Democrats, who possess every qualification to discharge the duties of their respective positions in a creditable manner. We learn the nominations give general satisfaction, consequently the success of the ticket is certain.

Little Holmes should give one thousand majority.

Merced County.

The Democracy of this gallant Democratic county have nominated the following ticket:

For Auditor-Robert G. Blake.

For Treasurer-George W. Radaubach.

For Recorder-Theophilus G. Tourell.

For Prosecuting Attorney-William E. Baker.

For Constable-Thomas Schuch.

For Surveyor-Marcus Schuyler.

The Western Standard notices the Convention as follows:

We refer with pride to the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention held on last Thursday, for the purpose of nominating a ticket. The court house was full to overflowing, and such unanimity of feeling as was exhibited by the delegates was never before witnessed. The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the nominations all made by acclamation. The Democracy of this county are as firm and undivided in behalf of their principles as in days gone by, and at this present time, when civil war is rife in our land and those who are at the head of our State and National Governments are managing affairs with a wanton recklessness, profligacy and favoritism never before known, they feel it a duty to give to their country more than they ever to keep up their organization.

The Convention instructed in favor of A. B. J. Snyder for Representative.

The ticket throughout is excellent, and worthy of the support of every Democrat in the county.

Mr. SNYDER was the late true and attentive member from that district.

The resolutions, by Mr. Le Blond, were patriotic and in a proper spirit.

The Mansfield Herald reports that the Granville Female Seminary is about being removed to that place. The first session of the institution will commence on the first Wednesday in September next, in Mansfield.

Gen. JO LANE has met with an accident. He shot himself near his residence in Douglas county, Oregon, the ball entering the lower part of the breast and coming out at the shoulder. The wound is serious.

The Tenth Regiment of Light Infantry are on their way from Utah to Washington. It is commanded by Col. ALEXANDER. It is said to be the most effective Regiment in the army. They are armed with rifles.

Gov. CURTIS of Pennsylvania, has appointed Tuesday, the 21 day of July, to elect a successor in Congress to E. J. MORGAN, appointed Minister to Constantinople.

It is said that HENRY WINTER DAVIS will be appointed Minister to Austria, in place of Bismarck, rejected by the Austrian Government, and that Bismarck will be sent to China.

The Philadelphia Press, speaking of HENRY MAY, elected over H. WINTER DAVIS in Baltimore, says:

"Hon. Henry May was a supporter of Mr. Douglas in the last Presidential canvass. Mr. May is a very eminent lawyer of Baltimore, and has committed himself to the most unqualified manner, for Union and Unionism, for peace and peace, and is not content in favor of the present policy of the Administration."

CHANGE OF TRAIL AGAINST A PROMINENT MERCHANT-Mr. John A. SHIFF, Commission and Forwarding Agent, on Front, between Main and Walnut streets, was yesterday arrested on charge of giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, by forwarding to them butter in like kegs, marked as ails, and giving them to the rebels, who were in Kentucky, and from there shipped to Louisiana, in care of Tait, Anderson & Co., by whom it was forwarded South. It is also alleged that he has shipped bacon and powder as ails to the rebels, who are in Kentucky, and from there shipped to Louisiana, in care of Tait, Anderson & Co., by whom it was forwarded South. It is also alleged that he has shipped bacon and powder as ails to the rebels, who are in Kentucky, and from there shipped to Louisiana, in care of Tait, Anderson & Co., by whom it was forwarded South.

The New York Tribune says:

It is not true that one of Butler's (negroes) contrabands was employed as a White House. A thoughtless person brought a small parcel there, but the President never received it, and it was sent away within five minutes after its arrival. The President knew nothing about the matter, and the boy had gone, and then expressed himself strongly against the propriety of the proceeding.

The boy probably thought they had said so much about negroes, that they wanted some at the White House.

The Albany Evening Journal says:

The Emperor or General, whoever he was, who advised the hanging of dishonest army contractors, showed both the wisdom and his humanity. The contractor and quartermaster who robs the soldier, either in clothes or rations, is the worst kind of an enemy. This has been done to a disgraceful extent. Clothes have been made of worthless materials. Koupouks are furnished made of such wretched stuff as to fall to pieces the first time they are exposed to rain. Soldiers thus clothed and equipped are not only degraded, but are unfit for the duties required of them."

A New Successor-Bliss, the acting Governor of Pike's Peak under the old "Provisional Government" has issued a proclamation to which he refuses to recognize the authority of the United States. It is said that many miners are in league with Bliss, and that there is a possibility of a collision between him and Governor Gilpin.

Indictments for Army Frauds in Pennsylvania.

The Grand Jury of Allegheny Co., Pa., have found bills of indictment against Emanuel Maurio, Asher and Abraham Frownsfeld, Joseph and James Morganstern, and Charles M. Neil, "for intending to cheat and defraud the citizens of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who did on the 23rd day of April, 1861, at the city of Pittsburgh, conspire, combine, confederate and agree together to defraud, cheat and defraud the citizens of Pennsylvania of the sum of ten thousand dollars, by divers subtle and fraudulent means and devices."

The above named persons were arrested and put under bonds of \$5,000 each. A criminal prosecution.

This is commencing in the right way.

LEUTENANT GREBLE-A Philadelphia contemporary says:

The gallant Lieutenant, John T. Greble, of the Second Regiment U. S. Artillery, was one of the victims of this first serious disaster of the war. He was a Philadelphian, and a son of Edwin Greble, the proprietor of the large marble works in West Chestnut street. He was educated at West Point, and graduated high in his class. He was one of the most distinguished officers in the army, and was the son of a distinguished officer in the army.

His wife, a daughter of the Rev. Mr. French, of West Point, is now in this city with her two children, they having lately come here from Fort Monroe. The loss of this brave and talented officer is one of the most disastrous things connected with this blundering in Virginia.

We are informed that on yesterday the Ministers of the District waited on Mr. Lincoln in a body to urge a course of reconciliation and peace, and that he replied that the platform on which he was elected should be carried out. It cost a million of men-Alexander (V.) Sennet.

We don't believe that Mr. Lincoln said anything of the kind, and he hadn't better talk much about carrying out sectional platform while the Republic is in a creditable manner. We learn the nominations give general satisfaction, consequently the success of the ticket is certain.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The Public Works of Ohio.

Office of the LESSEES OF THE PUBLIC WORKS OF OHIO, Columbus, June 13, 1861.

The undersigned, having become the Lessees of the Public Works of Ohio, under the regulations of 1858, and having entered into the possession of said works, hereby give notice that the regulations of said works, and discharging their duties under said laws, will be transmitted with the public through agents appointed by the Lessees, under such regulations, restrictions and limitations, as shall be prescribed for their government.

These agents, for the present, will consist of one General Agent, a Treasurer and Secretary, for the Central Office, and one General Agent, a Treasurer and Secretary, for the several Districts, and the necessary number of Superintendents of the various works of the Public Works, and shall have charge of the general business of the Lessees, and shall have authority to execute all contracts, and to receive all payments, and to settle all accounts.

The duties of the General Agent, and Secretary shall be as usually discharged by similar officers in other cases.

The Superintendents of Repairs shall, on their respective divisions, have power to employ and discharge all laborers and mechanics, and to purchase all tools and materials necessary for the repair of such divisions, and the same shall be under their special direction and management.

The Collectors of Tolls, Water Rents and Fines, are invested with all the authority and power, provided in the laws of Ohio, relating to the Public Works, and shall have authority to execute all contracts, and to receive all payments, and to settle all accounts.

No individual member of the Lessees shall have the right to transact business in the name of the Lessees, with any person or persons, in any other manner than through the appointed agents, unless specially authorized by the Lessees, and no individual member of the Lessees shall have authority to execute any contract, or to receive any payment, or to settle any account, in the name of the Lessees, except in the particular cases authorized by the Lessees, and subject to the restrictions and limitations of this agency.

No authority to borrow money on the credit of the Lessees, shall exist in any Lessee, agent or officer, or employee of the Lessees, unless the same shall be conferred by a unanimous vote of the Lessees, at a regular meeting of the Lessees, and no individual member of the Lessees shall have authority to execute any contract, or to receive any payment, or to settle any account, in the name of the Lessees, except in the particular cases authorized by the Lessees, and subject to the restrictions and limitations of this agency.

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